



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

the commoner forms, while that was individual and quite unique in my experience. This convinces me that two male White-throated Sparrows passed the breeding season here, and suggests that the nesting of this species in Essex County may be something more than accidental. It is not easy, however, to account for the fact that the latter bird was heard but twice. I may also add that the two localities mentioned are separated by thick woods, and that two or three roads intervene. According to Mr. G. M. Allen's List of the Birds of New Hampshire, *Zonotrichia albicollis* has not been found breeding in the eastern part of that State south of Lake Winnepesaukee. The region about Boxford has a slight Canadian tinge, *Vireo solitarius*, *Helminthophila rubricapilla*, *Dendroica blackburniae*, and *Hylocichla guttata pallasii* being found there in the breeding season.—FRANCIS H. ALLEN, *West Roxbury, Mass.*

Nesting of Henslow's Sparrow in St. Clair Co., Michigan.—The existence of Henslow's Sparrow (*Coturniculus henslowii*) as a summer resident, in Sections 1 and 36, Clay township, St. Clair County, Michigan, was reported to me by an eastern ornithologist in 1900, but as his observations were made from a passing electric car I regarded his identifications as doubtful. However, when Messrs. Swales and Taverner visited this locality on June 18, 1904, and found the birds common I determined to try for a set of their eggs. As I stepped from the car on May 28, 1905, and glanced over the vast expanse of marshy meadow land the prospect looked anything but promising, especially as I believed the birds would not flush from their nests but slip quietly away, and this was the case. Five hours of careful search revealed but one nest. This was in a lower portion of the meadow, where the ground was so wet that a foot impression quickly filled with water, but scattered about were numerous hummocks elevated a foot or two above the general level. The nest was on the side of one of these and skillfully concealed in a thick growth of marsh grass. It was composed entirely of fine dry grasses and contained four slightly incubated eggs. As these were warm I concluded the bird had glided away at my approach, so I retired about fifty yards, and after waiting fifteen minutes made a quick dash and surprised her on the nest. She was so startled that she flew a long distance before dropping into the grass.

Two days later, while crossing what is known as the 'Black Marsh,' in the village of Grosse Pointe Farms, Wayne County, I was surprised to hear a Henslow's Sparrow singing, and soon located him on a weed top. As I made toward him the female flushed at my feet but not from a nest. I could spare no time that day but returned on June 8 and found the entire territory under water, the heaviest rainfall on record here having occurred a few days previous. However, I waded over the whole marsh and counted twelve pairs of the birds, and doubtless a number escaped notice.—J. CLAIRE WOOD, *Detroit, Mich.*